WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1823.

.The Warrior's name, Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind .... COLUMBIAD.

11.7

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ay has not bee and to fix it on the ng that we can

as sinners.—It is e for our faculties and a cure for ou and we shall find

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Street, near 10th COMMITTEE

of Magistrates, beld of May last, rela-dings under the act h 1, 1823, entitled adiction of the Jus-covery of debts in

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LATION

T MISSION PIRE M. P. Lond

DSON

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON PENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-TION IN THE UNITED STATES. Published every Saturday,

WASHINGTON CITY. Three dollars per annum, if paid in oce, or within six months after subscriblater period. Advertisements by the square, 50 cents, for succeeding insertion, 25 cents. any person, for obtaining five responsible

en Columbian Star,

T THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,

NORTH E STREET,

DY 0501

bers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis. unications for the Columbian Star, mid be addressed to JAMES D. KNOWLES, editor: Letters on business, to John S. man, the publisher, post paid. \* Profits of the work sacred to the cause of

Gospel; and any society for Missionary or ation purposes, or other evangelical obs that shall regularly contribute to the of the General Convention, or of the bian College, shall be entitled to the

#### Communications.

Let us pay the poor widow a visit this said my friend as we arose from I readily assented to the propon, for I recollected the pleasure I had kand the benefit I had received in simits. It was a delightful morning in month of May, that sweet season when charms of renovated nature appear in their loveliness: And as we slowly bent way toward the cottage, the beauties of surrounding scenery often constrained indeed, a lovely scene, and one with which my heart was in perfect unison.

Inly, thought I, "Who can forbear to

the with nature?" Can the stormy pasms in the bosom roll, when every gale thes peace, and every grove pours forth dy? How favourable to devotion and emplation is a country life—where the by bastling of the crowd—the din of ham-ters, and rattling of carriages, that always ade a city, never disturb the hours of tation. The inimitable Cowper was admirer of the beauties of nature. After tatrasting a country and city life, he adds; 'llail, therefore, patroness of health and

and contemplation, heart consoling joys And harmless pleasures in the thronged of multitudes unseen, unknown; Hail, rural

A short time, which was well filled with poor widow. It was situated in a reand lonely spot, close on the borders a far-spreading wood, whose towering had shielded the humble mansion from northern blast of winter, and now might and a deligniful retreat from the sultry tide ray. She bade us enter, in a tone implacency, and welcomed us with a We found her busily engaged at Midegree of neatness and regularity, was she in the arrangement of her household and the clean, comfortable clothing it little ones, that were playing around, that her time was not misspent. Here, ght I, is a lesson for the complaining contented, who, surrounded with comand blessings innumerable, with health friends, and all that the world can beare yet dissatisfied and unhappy, and to arraign the wisdom of Providence. t a single relative on whose protecshe has a claim, without a companion ter the solitary hour-without the boof friendship, where to repose her sor-But, did she murmur at her lot? No! to power of an overcoming faith. She brance up to the father of the fatherless, and widow's God. Beneath his protecting tuted. the finds a secure refuge, and in Jesus has "a friend that sticketh closer than ther." When questioned respecting

ing our supplications to the God of all consolation for the continuance of those favours tempting to become members of the church, which she enjoyed, and that He would sup-

ply those of which she was destitute. We took leave, and directed our steps homeward, grateful for the privilege we for the determination of our religious chahad enjoyed, in witnessing so striking a racter. If we cordially relish the discipline proof of the excellency of the religion of our of Christ's church, and are sincerely desirdear Redeemer. We had the opportunity countenance.

O! ye, on whom adverse fortune never of poverty, who feast on the richest beunrelieving the wants of the needy. By your invaluable blessing.

kindness, they might be saved from wretch
The improvement of Christians in the diedness; perhaps some of them from alone, has but few pleasures, and they are of the lowest kind." I appeal to your sympathies, are we not all children in the same great family, all the work of the same Almighty hand, beings of like forms, passions, panse, listen, gaze, and admire.—Our brother whom God has prospered with way, still moist with the dews of even-was adorned with wild flowers of va-in the exercise of those powers of the health and good understanding, and who has, in the exercise of those powers of the health and good understanding and who has, ther animate or inanimate, seemed to sufferer, and adopt without hesitation the tak aloud the praise of its Creator. It Saviour's golden rule. "All things whatsoever, that ye would men should do to you, hearts benevolence and compassion. They

are ennobling virtues. Pity's the lenient balm of wo, The cordial of the breast: A debt we to misfortune owe, The right of the distress'd.

The heavenly impulse then pursue, Nor heed the fool's disdain; Whose thoughtless bosom never knew Compassion's pleasing pain.

For the Columbian Star.

Letter from the Baptist Church in Eutonton, Georgia, to the Convention of Delegates assembled at Shoal Creek, Jusper county,

EATONTON, 24th May, 1823.

The Baptist church at Eatonton, to all the faithful brethren in Christ Jesus, minismersation, brought us to the cottage of ters and delegates, called by the brethren's address, to meet in convention at Shoal Creek, on Friday, 30th May, grace to you, and peace be multiplied.

Beloved brethren, with strong affecspinning wheel, by which, in a great to the house of the Lord.' According to degree of neatness and regularity, was do send our beloved brethren, Wm. Flour-consequently barrenness of soul? noy and Thomas Cooper, whom we esteem faithful, vested with full and ample powers to do for us, in relation to those important subjects, which may come before your wisdom, whatsoever to them shall seem meet the churches. Brethren, it is not our business, or intention, at this time, to attempt any descant upon the nature and importance of those subjects on which you are about ordinary length. Experience has long since

The first is, the amendment of those who the New Testament, will be sufficiently transgress. This is no less than the reformation of a lapsed Christian brother. His To the church of Rome, the apostle Paul mation of a lapsed Christian brother. His peace, his Christian character, his worthy participation of Christian privileges, his re-

We read a portion of the Holy Scriptures than by excluding them after they are unit-suitable to the time, and united in address- ed. Wicked men never love Christian discipline; and are often prevented from atby the fears of falling under its censures.-To good men it is a great privilege. Indeed, this subject furnishes a beneficial criterion ous to add to other motives, those which it of adding, in some degree, to her temporal furnishes us for diligence, fidelity, and excomfort, in contributing as much as a cup of actness in the Christian life; there is solid conversing with her about the religion of our good; and are, therefore, followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, in which her soul delights. These favours were acknowledged impatient of this mild and equitable governwith tears of gratitude, which flowed down ment, and live in a continual and slavish her cheeks, while a pleasant smile sat on her dread of its terrors; there is but too much reason to conclude, that we love the conduct which this system punishes; disrelish the rowned, who never felt the pinching hand purity which it requires; and, of course, have made a profession, which is unfoundties of indulgent Heaven, thoughtless of the ed and insincere. Discipline, more than all myriads of human beings who are compell- other means, has contributed to preserve ed to struggle through life with the most whatever purity has been found in the scanty means of support; reflect on the church of Christ. Christians, therefore,

vine life, is another important end of this crimes, for the first commission of which, institution. This end has always been proas the reflection that you had been the forcibly admonished of our own daily neces-means of advancing the happiness of your sity of reformation. Perhaps there is scarcefellow beings? "He who lives for himself ly a more edifying sight, than a lapsed Christian ingenuously confessing his sin, acknowledging the justice and the salutary influence of the discipline upon him, imploring the forgiveness of God, and a reunion to the Christian life with new amiableness and

> testifies, that, wherever churches either by Christ, they themselves become lax, towards a final extinction. But wherever this discipline is scripturally maintained, holiness; and religion usually flourishes

among those around them. Here, then, brethren, let us solemnly inquire; is there not a real necessity for a reform, or for greater energies in our discipline? Has our Lord been seeking fruit of us, these many years, and is it still to be deplored, that in too many instances, we seem to be covered only with a profession of leaves? May we not well examine, whether we indeed be blameless and harmless, tions we anticipate the privilege of meeting the sons of God, without rebuke; and in the you, pursuant to the brethren's request, for midst of ungodly men around us, shine as the promotion of those great objects by lights in the world, holding forth the world them suggested; and we were therefore of life; or whether, on the other hand, we glad, when they said unto us, let us go up have not rather, through slothfulness, or some other cause, waned into a fearful state

Brethren, if these inquiries are fairly stated, and are applicable to our present condition; is it not time we should begin to see to it? Is it not now high time, to awake out of sleep, and to be putting on for the glory of God, and the prosperity of the armour of light? The first obvious step to this, we are of the spinion, is, a proper administration of, and a strict uniformity in, the discipline of the gospel. The character of Christ's church, as it is given, both ould they but behold the interior of this to assemble; but such is our value for the in the Old and in the New Testament, furbelling, they would see a lonely, bereavimale, with five helpless children, for are our own feelings upon the occasion, that to be of one mind, striving together for the sustenance she toils from day to day, are our own feelings upon the occasion, that to be of one mind, striving together for the faith of the gospel, and to abound in every good word and work. The common name proved, that a proper system of Christian for the church in the Old Testament is discipline, well maintained, is the life and Zion. Under this name it is spoken of as a for the church in the Old Testament is beauty of the church, having for its object Holy Hill; as loved by God; as the herit-the accomplishment of those ends always in age of God; as the Zion of the Holy one of was a Christian; and, amid all her and hardships, her spirit is sustained power of an overcoming faith. She brance some of those great ends for which he will reign in her; that he commands by the father less, and we think Christian discipline was instituted.

The character of the church, as given in

remporal affairs, she, with tears of gratiacknowledged the goodness of God in
phying her needs. Not a complaining
accepted her lips, but all was gratitude
abbinission to the will of Heaven. In
the limite cottage, divine religion often asther loveliest aspect. There she adthe loveliest aspect. There she adthe softens the pillow of disease, and
the labitation with peace. We prolongthe loveliest as long as the time would allow.

In the labitation with peace. We prolongthe loveliest as long as the time would allow.

In the labitation with peace. We prolongthe labitation with peace. We prolongthe labitation with peace would allow.

In the labitation of a lapsed Christian orother, his worthy members, his worthy we also the called of Jesus Christ. To all that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, beloved of that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, beloved of God, called to be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, be saints. First, I thank my God, that are in Rome, be saints. First, I thank my God, through that are in Rome, be saints. First, I thank my God, that are in Rome, be saints. First, I thank my God, that are in Rome, be saints. First, I thank my

Jesus, called to be saints. I thank my God Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding always on your behalf, for the grace of God, and Recording Secretary, and seconder which is given you by Christ Jesus." 1 Cor. other members, five of whom shall con ii. 4. To the Galatians he writes, "Now we, tute a quorum. The Board shall hold of the promise." Gal. iv. 28. To the Art. 5th. Every minister of the gospe Ephesians he writes, "Paul, an apostle of

Jesus Christ, by the will of God, to the saints who are at Ephesus, and to the faithful in the Board of Directors. Christ Jesus." Eph. i. 1. To the Philippians he writes, "I thank my God for your terly, or oftener if necessarily in the Board of Directors. until now; being confident of this very thing, that he who hath begun a good work in you, will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ." Phil. i. 3. 5. 6. To the Colossians he writes, Paul, an apostle, to the saints and faithful give thanks to God, since we heard of your each district, who may associate with themis laid up for you in heaven." Col. i. 1. 5 .-To the Thessalonians he writes, "We give thanks to God alway for you all, remembering without ceasing your work of faith opportunities that lie within your reach of cannot fail to regard their discipline as an and labour of love, and patience of hope, in persons associated with them shall inquire our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight of God, even our father; knowing, brethren beloved, the sphere of their respective operations, your election of God." 1 Thess. i. 4. To are in want of the Scriptures, and shall furnish the Hebrews he writes, "Brethren, we are poverty is frequently made a plea. A moted, and often in an eminent degree, by a proper appropriation of what you now waste in superfluities, would cheer and comfort discipline. From the social nature of man, James, speaking of himself and of the charge of the money collected, till it is described better things of you, and things gratis, according to their circumstances.

Art. 8th. The Treasurer shall take the charge of the money collected, till it is described better things of you, and things gratis, according to their circumstances. many a virtuous but desponding heart, that which concerns others is instinctively or what would be still more grateful, respectively. By their negligence store the wanderer to the path of rectitude. We are warned of our own danger; by their that we should be a kind of first fruits of his appointed by the Society, which Committee What could yield a happiness so unmixed, repentance and return to their duty, we are creatures." James i. 18. Peter writes to the churches in Pontus, Galatia, &c. " Elect, according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience, and sprinkling of the blood of Jesus Christ." 1 Pet. i. 2. John says, "I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you. I write unto you, the family of Christ, and recommencing fathers, because ye have known him that brother whom God has prospered with health and good understanding, and who has, in the exercise of those powers of body and character of the church unblemished in the deglining. I write dite you, so that the sphere of the society, shall be transmitted annually, to the Tressurer wicked one." I John ii. 12, 13. Jude, additionally to the American Bible Society.

Another end of this system, is to keep the dressing his Epistle to the churches generally and the sphere of the society, shall be transmitted annually, to the Tressurer wicked one." I John ii. 12, 13. Jude, additionally to the Churches generally and the society, shall be transmitted annually, to the Tressurer wicked one." Art. 11th. There shall be a general

lanew their tales of love. All nature, imagine yourself the destitute, unfortunate church is fair as the moon, and beautiful as the New Testament perfectly harmonizes. reported, a new Board of Directors be cho-Tirzah, she is also terrible as an army with One character, and one only, is given in it of sen, and other business of the Society transbanners. Genuine virtue is an awful object the church; and that is the character of acted.
to sinful men. In vain do they labour to Christians. They have one Lord, one Art. 12th. At the meetings of the Society of this object. It is settled in their minds by one system of discipline. There is no mix-side, in his absence one of the Vice-Presithe unalterable constitution of God, and is ture in the scriptures of any other characirresistibly forced upon them by their con- ter. Even when the faults of its members | Board shall choose a chairman. sciences, whenever the object is brought are mentioned, they are mentioned, solely, before their eyes. He who is at a loss con- as the backslidings of Christians, and never by observing what experience abundantly men. O, brethren! how shall we best bles and Testaments at the cost prices. maintain the purity of this character? How pervert, or abandon the discipline instituted shall we arise, and shine in all that beauty lukewarm, and possessed of only a name to profession? Let us, with one mind, live up couraged in such districts within the sphere live; and that religion around them hastens to all the duties and privileges of our holy of this Society, as may not be sufficiently make you perfect in every good work to do churches are adorned with the beauty of his will, directing your counsels to that individual members thereof to be entitled which is well pleasing in his sight, through and ever. Amen.

# Bible Society.

(Communicated for the Star.)

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY. GREENVILLE C. H. (s. c.) June, 18th, 1823.

A meeting of gentlemen was held at Greenville Court House, on this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the pro-

the chair, and Rev. W. B. Johnson appoint- ty for Domestic Correspondence. ed to act as Secretary.

The following motions was then submit-

ted and carried in the affirmative. 1st. On motion, of Rev. W. B. Johnson, the question was taken on the expediency of forming a Bible Society at this place, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society, which was unanimously carried in the affir-

2d. On motion, of Rev. Michael Dickson, the consideration of a constitution for the Society was entered into, article by article, which resulted in the adoption of the

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1st. The Subscribers cordially approving of the object and Constitution of the American Bible Society, do agree to form a Society to be called the Auxiliary Bible Society of Greenville District, S. C. whose sole object shall be to co-operate with that National Institution, in encouraging a wider

circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

Art. 2d. Conformably to the principles of the Parent Institution, the Bibles and Tesof the Parent Institution, the bibles and Tes-taments to be circulated by this Society, shall be without note or comment, and those in the English language shall be of the ver-sion now in common use.

Art. 3d: All persons subscribing and pay-

ing in advance, the sum of one dollar or up-wards annually, shall be members of the Society; or the sum of ten dollars or upwards at one time, shall be members

who is a member of the Society, shall be re titled to attend and vote at the meetings

Art. 6th. The Board shall meet qua: terly, or oftener if necessary, on some day to four dollars, should payment be deferred cold water, and to her spiritual comfort, in reason to hope, that we love that which is fellowship in the gospel, from the first day be fixed by themselves, and shall bave power to call special meetings of the Soci ty and fill vacancies occurring in their own body during the year.

Art. 7th. The Board shall divide the sphere of the Society into districts, and apbrethren in Christ, who are at Colosse; we point two or more of their members for faith in Christ Jesus, and of the love which selves any subscribers for the purpose of soye have to all the saints, for the hope which liciting subscriptions and donations from the inhabitants thereof, and collecting the money, who shall pay it to the Treasurer at the stated meetings of the Board. The members appointed under this article, and the what families or individuals residing within them therewith at cost, reduced prices, or

Art. 8th. The Treasurer shall take charge of the money collected, till it is disshall report to the Society at its subsequent annual meeting.

Art. 9th. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence, and the Recording Secretary record the proceedings of the Board and of the Society.

Art. 10th. The surplus revenue of this Society, after deducting the incidental expenses and supplying the wants of the is from the beginning. I write unto you, Scriptures in the sphere of the Society, shall

hues, and the sweet blossomed orchards mind, received the Divine blessing to the eye of mankind. On the character of the ally, writes, "To them that are sanctified by meeting of the members of the Society on the the passed, perfumed the air with fra-acquisition of wealth, should administer to church, as it appears to the eyes of the the necessity of the brother, whose lot is mecarolled forth their morning lays, and only poverty? Reverse your situations; character of religion itself. When the With this language, every thing found in

> do ye even so to them." Cherish in your shake off their reverence, and their dread faith; and ought to have one baptism, and and of the Board the President shall predents, and if all of them be absent, the

Art. 13th. The members of the Society shall be entitled to the privilege of purchascerning the truth, may easily satisfy himself, as the sins of unbelieving and impenitent ing, from the Depository of this Society, Bi-Art. 14th. For the still further promo-

tion of the circulation of the Scriptures, the and splendour that should adorn our high formation of Branch Societies shall be enreligion. And now, may the God of peace populous as to form Auxiliary Societies of their own: such branch Societies and the to the same privileges from this Auxiliary Jesus Christ; to whom be glory, for ever Society, as it and its members enjoy from the Parent Institution. Art. 15th. Such persons within the

sphere of this Society as may not find it convenient to become members thereof, or one of its branches, shall, on forming themselves into Bible Associations, auxiliary to this Society, be entitled to purchase at the Depository of this Society under the direction of the Board, copies of the Scriptures at cost, for gratuitous distribution or for sale, at cost or reduced prices. Art. 16th. A copy of this Constitution,

authenticated by the Corresponding Secrepriety of forming a Bible Society for the lary, with the names and residences of the District, Auxiliary to the American Bible other officers, and also one or more copies of other officers, and also one or more copies of each annual Report, shall be transmitted to Dr. Richard Harrison was called to the Secretary of the American Bible Socie-

Art. 17th. The object of this Society shall never be changed, but any alteration on the rules of the Constitution may be made by two thirds, of the members present at an annual meeting

After the adoption of the above Constitution, the Society proceeded to the election of officers, the result of which was as fol-

Dr. Richard Harrison, President. Gen. John Blasingame;

Rev. Lewis Rector, V. Presidents. Rev. Michael Dickson, Philemon Bradford, Esq.

Rev. W. B. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. A. W. Hodges, Recording Secretary, Mr. John H. Goodlet, Treasurer.

The following were elected Directors: Rev. S. Gibson, Rev. Nathan Berry, Rev. Jonathan Duist, Mr. James West, Mr. Edard Croft, Dr. Thomas W. Alexander, Mr. James Peden, Col. H. G. Johnson, Mr. William Fuller, Mr. James Harper, Mr. Mavy Hall, Mr. Josiah Kilgore, Col. Wm. T. Downs, Mr. William Johnson, Mr. Francis H. M'Cleod, Capt. J. Cleveland, Dr. J.

C. Sullivan. After the election of officers was gone through, the following motions were offered and unanimously adopted.

1. On motion of Dr. T. W. Alexander, Resolved, That a general meeting of the Society be held on the 1st Tuesday in August next, on which occasion Rev. W. B. Johnson of this place should deliver a suitable discourse explanatory of the nature and ob-

jects of the Society. Resolved, That the Secretaries of this Society take such measures for giving publicity to the proceedings of this day as may pears to have been judiciously selected, and, appear most convenient.

On motion of Rev. W. B. Johnson, Recolved, That the Society shall date its

The Society then, by resolution adjourned until the 1st Tuesday in August at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Board consisting of eight

#### Scripture Kilustrations.

The following illustrations of Scripture, compiled from Richardson's Travels along the Mediterranean, with a few correborative references from other works, are from the Christian Observer.

Exod. vii. 18 .- The Egyptians shall loath to drink of the water of the river .- This was a severe infliction, especially when we consider the great estimation in which the water of the Nile was held, and the peculiar delight which the Egyptians expressed a partaking of it. Of this circumstance, the following is a remarkable instance. "The water is immediately fresh, without any brackish intermixture: but the overflowing stream being then at its height, was deeply impregnated with mud: that, however, did not deter the thirsty mariners from drinking of it profusely. If I were to live five hundred years, I shall never forget the eagerness with which they let down and pulled up the pitcher and drank of its contents, whistling and smacking their fingers, and calling out, tayeeh, tayeeh, 'good, good,' as if bidding defiance to the whole world to produce such another draught. Most of the party, induced by their example, tasted also of their far-famed waters, and, having tasted, pronounced them of the finest relish, notwithstanding the pollution of clay and mud with which they were contaminated: a decision which we never had occasion to revoke during the whole time of our stay in Egypt, or even since. The water in Albania is good, but the water of the Nile is the finest in the world." Richardson's Travels along the Mediterranean, vol. I. p. 33. See also Turner's Tour in the Levant, vol. II. p. 511; Relzoni's Researches in Egypt, p. 345. Matt. vi. 5. They love to pray standing in the synagogues, and in the corners of the greets, that they may be seen of men. Such was the ostentatious devotion of the Pharisees. Retirement and privacy were not considered either as necessary or desirable in prayer. This part of their conduct is still imitated by many persons, especially among the Mahomedans. "An aged Turk is particularly proud of a long flowing white beard, a well shaved cheek and head, and a clean turban. It is a common thing to see such characters, far past the bloom of life, mounted on stone seats, with a bit of Persian carpet, at the corner of the streets, or in front of their bazars, combing their beards, smeking their pipes, or drinking their coffee, with a pitcher of water standing beside them, or saying their prayers, or reading the Koran."-Richardson's Travels, vol. 1. 75. See Job xxix. 7; 1 Sam. iv. 13; Morier's Second Journey through Persia, Matt. xxi. 7. And they brought the ass,

p. 208; Travels of Ali Bey, vol. I. p. 17. and the colt, and hut on them their clothes, and they set him thereon .- " The fellahs, or peasants, who were engaged in cultivating the fields in the neighbourhood, observed our landing, and brought down their miserable asses without saddles or bridles to help us through the sand. The place of saddles was supplied by their thick woollen plaids, which were folded and laid on the backs of the animals: and as the Egyptian poneys. require more driving than curbing, they were guided by the same instrument, by which they were knocked and goaded along on their journeys."-Richardson's Travels, vol. I. p. 120,

Jer. viii. 7. The crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming.—The migration and periodical flight of birds, instinctive as they must certainly be considered. are yet peculiarly demonstrative of the providential superintendence of the Creator. The natural history of the crane furnishes striking evidence of this assertion. "Immediately after landing, we were surprised and delighted with a flight of birds, which in the heavens, which gradually enlarged as it approached, and discovered at length the wheeled along their airy movements, in the form of a semicircle, enclosing within itself their relative positions, advancing to the front, as if by a sudden impulse, then falling giving place to others. The lively compe-tition was constantly maintained, each of them, every instant, passing or passed by his fellow. All was grace and harmony, not one discordant movement throughout the whole array; every thing appeared as if regulated by a preconcerted plan, in which every member understood and performed his part with freedom and precision, alike the subordinates and the superiors. any noise from the steerage of their wings, or to know what species of birds they were, but we judged them to be cranes. They held on their steady flight from north to south, following the course of the river, as far as the eye could accompany them."Richardson's Travels, vol. I. p. 378.

# Colonization Society.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, urged by the most powerful motives of religion and humanity, appeal to a generous public in behalf of their great design.

Six years have elapsed since the institution of their Society, and though want of

tion of their Society; and, though want of finds has prevented very vigorous and extensive exertions, though sad occurrences bave obstructed its operations, it has advised; eathered strength in its progress. vanced; gathered strength in its progress; been instructed by misfortune; and, aided by Heaven, has demonstrated the practicability of its plans, and confirmed the hope, eagerly entertained, that its efforts, if well sustained, would be succeeded by splendid and subline results.

tained, it remains with this ealightened community to decide.

it is believed, combines a greater number of advantages for a colonial establishment, than any other situation on the coast. Eleannual meetings from the 1st Tuesday in Au- vated, and open to the sea, with a harbour to be easily rendered excellent; fertile, and well watered; intersected by the Montserado River, extending several hundred miles into the interior; bordered by tribes, commembers then present, agreed to meet at paratively mild in their characters; it promises to the settlers every facility for the attainment of their objects.

The number now at the Colony, including the sixty who recently took passage in the brig Oswego, probably amounts to one hundred and ninety. The African tribes in that neighbourhood are neither ferocious nor brave; and the recent contest, in which their combined forces (amounting at one time to fifteen hundred) attempted to ex-

It proves, indeed, that the natives of Africa, like most uncivilized men, are treacherous; that, incited by the slavetraders and the hope of plunder, they will not hesitate to murder the defenceless, and that a colony, if it survives at all, must live not by their favour, but by its own strength. It proves that our settlement, commenced at the expense of so much time, and money, and suffering, may perish—but only through reglect. And shall this Colony be aban-

The Board believe it impossible that their earliest friends, who have watched all the the movements of their Society with the deepest concern; implored for it the favour of God; rejoiced to see it living, amid misfortunes, and acquiring confidence in its march; will refuse their aid at this crisis, when the question is, shall all past exertions be lost, through present inactivity, or shall an immediate and powerful effort render permanent the foundations of a work, which, completed, shall prove an honour to our country, an incalculable advantage to Africa, a magnificent contribution to the light, freedom, and happiness of the world?

That the resources and strength of the Colony should be immediately augmented, appears to the Board indispensable; and most earnestly do they solicit their countrymen to furnish them with the means of performing it. The colonists, increased to double their present number, supplied with implements of husbandry, and (for a few months) with the means of subsistence, will, it is believed, never afterwards require pecuniary aid; but, perfectly secure from hostile violence, may engage, with a moral certainty of success, in the peaceful and profitable employments of life. The immeliate object of the Board, then, is to give stability to their establishment in Africa, and it is in behalf of that establishment that they make their appeal.

It is their determination, should the charities of the public equal their expectations, to send several vessels to the African coast in the ensuing fall, and to adopt and execute, without delay, such other measures as

reflect, without pain, upon the dangers, privations, and warfare, endured for many months past by the little band at Cape Montserado? Widely separated from the civilized world; surrounded by barbarous foes; suffering the untried influence of a tropical climate; destitute of the comforts, of the necessaries of life; in the daily expectation of death; no defence but their courage, no protection but God, they have stood with unbroken energy, and deserve for their conduct high commendation and a cherished regard.

The Board have not heard, with insensibility, of the trials of these men, nor wanted the disposition to relieve them. They have not possessed the means. But, though retarded in their efforts by the destitution of funds, they have recently rejoiced in the departure of the brig Oswego, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions, and having on board a reinforcement of more than sixty colonists.

The Board are happy to state, that, since the foregoing part of this address was written, communications have been received we discerned at first like a thick dark speck from Africa, of a highly interesting and en-in the heavens, which gradually enlarged as couraging character. Health and harmony now prevail in the colony; hostilities with array and order of their flight. They the natives have terminated. The children who were taken captive on the 11th of November, have been voluntarily restored, and numbers of smaller circles; the component the settlement is greatly improved. The parts of which were constantly shifting condition of the colony, previous to the arrival of the Cyane upon the coast, though rendered more tolerable by the exertions of back to the rear, alternately occupying and the agent and people, assisted by an officer and several sailors from an English vessel, was, indeed, distressing; and the noble services of Captain Spence and his generous crew, cannot be too highly appreciated. This officer, when informed of the sufferings of the colony, immediately repaired to Sierra Leone; fitted for sea the schooner Augusta, belonging to the United States, and, to the great joy of the colonists, arrived at Montserado on the 27th of March, where They were too high in the air for us to hear he offered to the colony every aid in his power. Capt. Spence, though, the cruise of the Cyane had already been protracted, in an unhealthy climate, resolved, without hesitation, to remain so long on the coast as should be necessary to prepare the colony for the approaching rains, and to strengthen it against any future attacks. He completed a suitable house for the Agent, and erected a tower of strong mason work, which, it is believed, will prove a safe defence against the barbarians. Having nearly accomplished his design, the benevolent and efficient exertions of this officer were interrupted by the sickness of his crew, increased, no doubt by their exertions under the burning sun of that climate; and he was compelled to leave the colony on the 21st of April. The Agent of the Society remarks, in one his let--" It is too obvious, to require repeti-

> Having exhausted their resources, the Board can look for the power of the future exertion only to the liberality of a great, humane and Christian nation. They ap-peal to the several auxiliary institutions, and to all their friends, with confidence for they have experienced, even in times of deep discouragement, their vigorous exer-

been overcome—the things thought impossible have been accomplished. Standing on an eminence, which, it was said, they could not reach, the Board see before them an extensive prospect, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—the land or promise to degraded thousands—the rich inheritance which God has given to tribes who have drank deep of the waters of affliction, laboured and wept in a land of strangers. Shall they not maintain their station, or rather shall they not advance and possess the land?

In conclusion, may not the Board be per mitted to ask-how shall this great nation, so favoured, free, and happy, which God has delivered by his own right arm, and exalted as a light and example to the world terminate our Colony, nobly defended by its exhibit, in an equal manner, the strength of thirty men, proves any thing rather than its gratitude, the consistency of its princithe difficulty of maintaining a stand against ples, the purity of its justice, or the power of its benevolence, as by engaging at once, and with energy, in an enterprise which, while it relieves our country from an immense evil, shall extend the empire of liberty and truth, terminate the worst of traffics, rescue from present and future ruin a miserable race, and confer upon them, their descendants, and upon the unenlightened population of a mighty continent, knowledge, civilization, dignity, all the blessings and hopes of a Christian people?

J. MASON. W. JONES, Acting F. S. KEY, Committee. E. B. CALDWELL, JAMES LAURIE,

N. B. It is hoped that such auxiliary institutions as may have funds in their possession, and such benevolent individuals as will transmit their donations immediately to RICHARD SMITH, Esq. Washington, Treasurer of the Society.

17 Editors of newspapers, or of religious publications, who may be friendly to the designs of the Colonization Society, are

#### Religious.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Newton, dated, London, Feb. 22, 1792.

The revival at Bala demands thankfulness, The Lord according to his sovereign pleasure, now and then vouchsafe such seasons of refreshment as draw the attention of many. But hitherto they have usually been local and temporary. I remember one in Scotland, almost fifty years ago. The most extensive, I think, took place in America about the same time, and was first observed under Dr. Edwards' ministry at Northampton. There is generally much good done in such seasons of power-but we must not expect that every appearance will answer our wishes. There are many more may contribute to the strength and prosperi- blossoms upon a tree in spring, than there fruit.

When such sudden and general awakenings take place among people who were ignorant and unacquainted with scripture, they are more or less attended with blemishes and misguided zeal. The enemy is watchful to sow tares among the wheat. Thus it has always been. It was so in the apostles' day. Offences arise, and they who wish to find something, at which they may stumble and cavil, by the righteous judgment of God have what they wish for. But they who love the Lord, and have a regard for precious souls, will rejoice in the good that is really done; and can account for the occasional mixtures, from the present state of human nature.

That the good work at Bala may flourish, and extend to London and Edinburgh (if the Lord please) is my sincere prayer, as I doubt not it is yours.

## Extract of a letter, dated,

PRINCETON, June 18, 1823.

After my return from P-, I made a very short visit to Baskenridge. On my way to New-York shortly after, I stopt at Hanover, a congregation in the eastern part of Jersey. I found there a glorious work of divine grace going on. I visited about thirty families, and did not find one where there was not more or less seriousness. I attended very full meetings every evening It was indeed a delightful sight to see those who had been audacious in crimes, and almost proverbial for their shameful abominations, trembling from a view of their situation, confessing their sins, and sighing bitterly that they had so shamefully rebelled against the God that made them. Surely that sceptic must be involved in more than Egyptian darkness, who can witness the wonderful phenomena of a revival of religion, and yet deny the influences of the Holy Spirit.

The work prevails most among the female part of the community. A number of young ladies are subjects of the work, and now burning with ardent zeal for the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom, who a few months ago thought of nothing but balls and parties, and were engrossed in scenes of mirth and folly, to the entire ne-glect of their souls,—How pleasing it is to see them now renouncing their sinful pursuits, and exerting all their influence in warning their irreligious friends and neighbours, and pleading with their old companions to be persuaded, what experience teaches fully, that a day spent in the service of God, sur passes a thousand spent otherwise. I have not heard lately from Hanover, but was encouraged when I came away, to believe that God was going to do wonders for that

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chataugue county, New York, to his friend in this City, dated July 12, 1823.

Whether these efforts shall be thus susained, it remains with this ealightened ommunity to decide.

The territory purchased in Africa, apears to have been judiciously selected, and, its greatness admit of no question. The its greatness admit of no question. The large problematical is personal interpretation. The problematical is greatness admit of no question. The problematical is greatness admit of no question is greatness. The work has been free down for a fragrant from any one I ever before particular is greatness. Sometimes it almost disappears, with high hopes, because the possible with the problematical is greatness. The work has been free down for a fragrant from any one I ever before particular is greatness. The work has been free down for a fragrant from any one I ever before particular is greatness. The work has been free down for a fragrant from any one I ever before particular is greatness. The work has been free down for a fragrant from any one I ever before particular is greatness. The work has been free from obstacles, deemed insurmountable, have never saw young converts come forward and spouse the cause of Christ, in a more cool and deliberate manner. Being free from all excitement of passion, they are able seriously to count the cost of becoming a disciple. There are perhaps a greater number of persons at the present time inquiring what they shall do to be saved, than at any one time heretofore. Two persons, I trust, were brought from darkness to light, during our exercises last Sabbath.

At some future time, I hope to give you a full account of the work. In the mean time, my dear brother, do pray that the work may be continued.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. James Parsons to one of the Editors of the American Buptist Magazine, dated,

COLERAIN, Mass. April 14, 1823. REV. AND DEAR SIR,

The following particulars were commu-nicated to me a short time since, and as they have never been published, should you deem them worthy a place in your Magazine, they are at your service.

Elder Benjamin Andrews commenced preaching to the Baptist church in Groton, N. H. in 1816. Owing to the great indifference manifested by the people to religion he concluded that it could not be his duty to continue his labours with them. Accordingly, on the first of January, 1822, he preached a farewell sermon. He spent the following Lord's-day in a neighbouring town, but his heart remained in Groton. He returned, after he had completed the labours of the Sabbath, to his former people, visited a school, and preached a lecture with them; in which exercises, he experienced great enlargement. He appointed to preach may wish to aid the cause of Colonization, to them the next Lord's-day, at which time, the church agreed to meet on the following Saturday, for prayer. In a letter dated at the above time and place, a deacon of the church observes, in allusion to that prayermeeting, "We met to number the camp of Israel. It was a special time. From respectfully requested to copy the above this period, the church began to arise January 26th, we had a conference, at the close of which, Mr. - came forward and owned himself concerned for his soul. The next week we had several meetings, when the attention became general. Several who had lived without a hope, were deeply impressed. Backsliders returned." On the first of March, they observe, "Brother a licensed preacher, visited us, continued for several weeks, and laboured with Elder Andrews. His coming was like the coming of Titus. The Spirit of the Lord accompanied his labours." Another letter states, that on the evening of the first Lord's-day in March, some, in the bitterness of their souls, expressed their fears, lest hell should be their portion. They earnestly entreated Christians to pray for them. At a prayer meeting on the Mon-day evening following, many anxious per sons were present; it was a solemn season. The next evening, however, was the most powerful which we ever witnessed. There was a continual weeping throughout the will be apples in autumn. Yet we are glad house. On the third Lord's-day in the What mind, susceptible of benevolent to see blossoms, because we know that month, after preaching in the forenoon, Elfeeling, or even of common sympathy, can if there are no blossoms there can be no der A-requested those who were willing to own themselves concerned for their souls, to seat themselves in the body pews. Between sixty and seventy presented themselves in the body of the house. This separation brought forcibly to the minds of the assembly, the final separation to be made by the Judge at the last day; and greatly deepened the impressions which had previously been made. The remaining part of the day was spent in conversation, exhortation, and prayer. The writer of the letter observes,

> that I cannot fully describe it." It appears, that from the last Lord's-day in March, to the second in July, a space including sixteen Lord's-days, but one had elapsed on which the ordinance of baptism had not been administered. One hundred and four have been baptized, and the church has increased from 93 to 204.

under date of May 3d, "Since the above

the work has been so general and powerful,

There is also a Presbyterian church in the town, which has received an addition of about twenty. The pastor, and several of the members, have evidently been much engaged in the work.

FEMALE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Auxiliary to the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina.

On Tue day afternoon the 1st inst. agreeably to appointment, a meeting of the Ladies who subscribed for the formation of the above Society, was held at the Baptist Church. The meeting was opened by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Furman; after which, a suitable Constitution, which was previously drafted, was submitted for consideration and unanimously adopted. The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers and Assistants for the ensuing year-when, upon counting over the votes it appeared that the following Ladies were duly elected:-

Mrs. C. A. Fuller, President. Mrs. S. C. Lawrence, Mrs. M. S. Sass, Mrs. W. Adams, Mrs. M. Bailey, Vice-Mrs. Mary Stevens, Treasurer.

Miss Emma Heriot, Secretary. Mrs. E. Cole, Mrs. S. Howe, Mrs. S. Thayer, Mrs. L. B. Yates, Assistants.

STONINGTON UNION BAPTIST ASSOCIATION On Wednesday, June 18th, the "Sto-

nington Union Association" in Connecticut, convened at North Stonington First Church. The letters from the several churches communicated the pleasing intelligence, that in a number of the churches, God has the year past wonderfully displayed the riches of his grace in calling sinners from darkness to light. The first and second churches in North Stonington, the churches in Exeter, Stonington Borough, and Plainfield, have shared largely, while in others mercy drops have fallen. The number added by baptism to the several churches the year past, is 404.

## PRAYER.

I bless the Lord that I am still able to say to you, the good work is yet progressing. Last Sabbath I baptized five persons. The whole number baptized is twenty-two, and thirteen have been received by letter since October last. This revival is, in some re-

way I know you are used so this command Mr. Talbot real plied, and prayed earnestly from his for his dying friend, whom he saw so

# Summary of News,

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Mentor, Captain which arrived at New-York on the instant, London advices to the 12th Liverpool to the 14th of June, have been ceived. The accounts they furnish the Peninsula are as vague, contradict and uncertain as ever. The Paris paper the Liberal side, complain very much of the few and "laconic" official letters recin from their troops in Spain. The min tion obtained from them is so unsais that it is often difficult, and sometimes possible, to form any idea of the actual se of things among them. One thing hovere may be depended on. With a small for comparatively speaking, Mina managered in a manner that has prevented the alvan of the whole left wing of the invading arm amounting to 20,000 men. And it is not stated that Marshal Moncey has demandate a reinforcement of 8,000 men, who were their march from France, together will 12,000 men, to reinforce the Duked'Appro-

The immediate effect of Abisbal's defention has hardly been perceivable upon the Constitutional troops, and has probably no a little disappointed the expectations of the friends to the French cause. It is said that his famous correspondence with Montipus sent to the commandants of St. Seasing and Pampeluna, to excite them to red but without effect, although Col. O'Done a brother of Abisbal, is in command at the former place.

Gen. Lopez Banos was appointed to the army late under Abisbal, and had army

and took the command on the 29th of Mar.
The Journal des Debats, of June 10
contains an order of the day, from General Moncey, dated from his head quarters a Casdedas, May 29, in which he praises the vigorous and brilliant defence of Vict. He states that Mina advanced with 3,000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, and was repulsed by a garrison of only 700 men, and was obliged to abandon all his positions. The action lasted 7 hours. The Constitutional Governor, Zoraquin was killed in the action.

It would seem that Mina is shut up in La Seo d'Urgel, and a letter from Genue June 5, says, if he remain there, he will soon perish of famine; the French fratien being well covered, he will doubtless as deavour to escape on the opposite site. All his movements are closely followed by General St. Priest, d'Erolles, and Donades. who every day make some of his men priso-

The Duke of Angouleme is experted to be nominated Regent of Spain, by the Gran-

captivity. The London Courier of the 9th, spr. "We learn from good authority, that Amarante is making great progress in the sorti of Portugal, throughout the province of Tras-loz-Montes, where he has been joints by all the militia."

Letters from Seres of the 3d of May, and nounce a victory gained by the Greek having attacked a column of Turkish troops that were marching to Salonichi. Itisain reported that the Castle of Larism has ur rendered to the Greeks.

## DOMESTIC.

Thompson's Island.—By a recent arriva at New-York, in 10 days from Key Wes, we learn that the officers and crews of Conmodore Porter's squadron enjoyed goo health. There had been no information piracies on the coast of Cuba for some time The Colombian schooner Centella, mae In consequence of this, strong doubts were entertained of her character, and the commodore gave orders to our cruisers, to bring her in, if they should fall in with her. the coast of Yucatan, the pirates have 8. cently collected in considerable number They have erected forts, and commit many depredations. A detachment of the squadron was getting ready to pay them a visit. On the coast of Florida, also, a body of Spaniards, of suspicious appearance, have taken up their abode, and forufied themselves with an eighteen pounder. The Commodore will, no doubt, soon give an acquire

Illinois .- The New-York Commercia Advertiser says: "We have had some conversation with several gentlemen lard from Illinois and Missouri. On the subject of introducing slavery into Illinois, state their firm belief that the project the fail. The great majority of the people be opposed to slavery, and are disgusted sides, at the shameful manner in which resolution, directing the sense of the people to be taken upon the question of calls. a Convention, was passed.

Kentucky.—The amount of sales at 356 tion by one house in Lexington, during the three months ending in June, as rendered the Fayette Circuit Court the present to the first the transfer of the court the present to the first exceeds twenty-four thousand dollars, tax upon which furnishes to the Law So of Transylvania University four has and sixty five dollars 56 cents, being at the rate of near two thousand dollars a w from one auction house. If this be a pecimen of the business usually dog that line, the Law School will soon date a very considerable fund for the increase

croft was expected to take up his resident in Raleigh. We are gratified in saying this is decided, and that he will remove that place in December next. On a particular that place in December next.

cit of Columbia. - It in the National Intelli econiary aid in the ere ole pillar or obelisk, e devices and inscript ble tomb, where now s of Washington. He "At such a shrine, distant nation would e and pay the tribute spot, thus conserated b nighty dead," would and generations yet around the monument will be uttered with b by the latest posterity. which contains the body is rapidly falling into re ects it; the trees which and which were p are beginning to

is arrangements can b

we are indebted for so he Georgetown Metropoli tobacco, of sup s, that "tobacco, of sup sbetter prices at this tin done heretofore crop.
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and Dr. Howard, the C Mr Briggs, the Engineer rain the practicability, ar wolocate the route of a c mac to the Patapsco, have discharge of their du ratified to learn that the ley have progressed, is Morris Canal is progressi

ss and industry, under the the most rugged and do country on the eastern sic evel and is at this time Dover. On the great making he gives a clear m. Its practicability, on mit is therefore settled; d that the work will be o ly easy operation. w-York—A seaman wh

intes, about a year ago, roadway, N. York, on t zed a Spaniard, whom red before the Police Ma ng him to be one of the esentations of the seaman that the Spaniard was c er examination. w Hampshire.—Thelegis

shire have made an ap 10 for the education of dumb children of that state at Asylum.

chusetts.-There ar Boston twenty-eight ch Baptists, 4; Universa 2; Episcopalians, 4 s, 2; besides eight socie e of public worship.

EVERLASTING

ALE ALLY

WASHINGTON SATURDAY, JULY 2

REVIVALS OF RELIC st every mail brings intelligence, respeof truth, and the salv ighty work of reforma the world, with silent subduing the obstinacy 4 and elevating man to the scale of creation. try, in a special manne us effects of regeneratin lence we survey the de extended territory; ral leagues around us, a and forbidding, yet thre n, from some of the dist " gleams many a gr

are cheering indication Spirit are burning, a ling his promises to Northampton, New I al which continues, has ty-five or thirty person week. It has extende on to Hampton, and a Academy are subjects was extended from o by the use of means n the neighbourhood Haven so successfully val in the northern part where the Rev. Jona ng as a missionary. Colebrook are about 2 are reasons to believe towns in the vicinity emis which are us

g revivals. rival has recently Castle. About 30 ha ge from darkness to lig ent has been attended It still continues.

26, 1823.

6, 1823,

Talbot rose and ok. That is no

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News.

ROPE.

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On the subject to Illinois, they the project will of the people are

of the people are disgusted, be ner in which the

rangements can be made for the

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Columbia.-It is proposed by a the National Intelligencer "to soary aid in the erection of a plain pillar or obelisk, with appropinal and inscriptions over the tomb, where now repose the re-Washington. He very justly re-At such a shrine, travellers from nt nation would pause in solemn and pay the tribute of veneration. thus conserated by the ashes of hty dead," would become classic d generations yet unborn would the monument of him whose be uttered with bursts of gratithe latest posterity. The sepulcontains the body of Washingapidly falling into ruin; no railing the trees which grow on its which were planted by his are beginning to decay, from tions and pious thefts of those who omb. It is now time to arrest its ogress, and by doing something of our gratitude, thus to manifest orld, that we have not yet forgotten rth, merit, and greatness, of him, to se are indebted for so many bless-

Georgetown Metropolitan of the 15th "tobacco, of superior quality, etter prices at this time than it has one heretofore crop. A raised in nery county, was sold last week at nd a like quantity will readily com-the same price." Thus the price om one to forty dollars, according

-Col. Fenwick, William Price, and Dr. Howard, the Commissioners, Mr Briggs, the Engineer, appointed to in the practicability, and if practicaplocate the route of a canal from the ac to the Patapsco, have entered upat discharge of their duties; and we miffed to learn that the result, so far ay have progressed, is entirely satis-

Jersey—The survey of the route of loris Canal is progressing with faiths and industry, under the management is beach. He has already progressed the most rugged and doubtful parts of untry on the eastern side of the sum-Dover. On the great point in this mking he gives a clear and decided a lts practicability, on this side of the mi is therefore settled; and it is also that the work will be one of compareasy operation.

e-Fork—A seaman who belonged to an Bee, at the time she was captured ates, about a year ago, while walking nedway, N. York, on the 18th instruced a Spaniard, whom he seized and d before the Police Magistrates, dewhich to be one of the most active of moon board the piratical vessel. The mutations of the seaman were so posithat the Spaniard was committed for xamination.

Hampshire.-Thelegislature of New hire have made an appropriation of for the education of indigent deaf nb children of that state, at the a Asylum.

usetts.—There are now in the Boston twenty-eight churches, viz.s, 9; Calvinistic Congregational-Baptists, 4; Universalists, 3; Me-Episcopalians, 4; Roman Ca-2; besides eight societies that have of public worship.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, MIURDAY, JULY 26, 1823.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

t every mail brings us new and inintelligence, respecting the triof truth, and the salvation of souls. ghty work of reformation is advancthe world, with silent but sure pro-Subduing the obstinacy of the human and elevating man to his true digni-7, in a special manner, we see the seffects of regenerating grace. From thence we survey the moral waste of extended territory; and though, for leagues around us, all is at present of forbidding, yet through this thick from some of the distant states,

" gleams many a gracious ray." are cheering indications that the fires

pirit are burning, and that God is ing his promises to his church.

Od.

has been attended with salutary ship and affection, to the glory of God the It will continues.

pleasing attention to spiritual concerns in that place. Sixteen have professed a hope the way to Zion.

In Stewartstown, there has been a precious revival; more than 20 have professed recently sailed for Burmah; hope in the Redeemer.

ult.) that in Kittery, Maine, 140 professed a rious destitute parts of the state. One of change of heart, since the commencement them has been instrumental in erecting a of the revival there; 80 of whom, he has house for the worship of God. " Much has work is powerfully progressing, especially converted, saints have been comforted, and in the vicinity of Spruce Creek meeting- churches in the wilderness have been re-

The revival continues at Kennebunk port, Maine, and between 35 and 40 are hopeful subjects of it, principally among the youth. In Castine, Maine, the revival which commenced in January, and was gradual in its N. Y. and the Waterville College, Maine

progress at first, has become powerful. revivals have recently commenced. There ministry. "These seminaries of learning," are 10 or 15 hopeful converts in each town. says the Boston Recorder, "are all under As this is a part of the State which has the influence of evangelical baptists, and been greatly favoured with revivals, strong have all come into existence within 5 years; hopes are cherished, that not only these a striking and delightful proof of the protowns, but others in the vicinity, and the gress of this zealous and excellent denomi-College, are to be soon again blessed with nation of Christians." an outpouring of the Spirit.

30 and 40; in Chesterfield, 30, are num- our apathy in the glorious work of pious be-

have also been revivals. In Charlestown, Newburyport, Randolph, South Bridgewater, Milton, Wareham, Massachusetts, there are revivals at this time. In Dorchester, Braintree, North Bridgewater, there are favourable indications. It is confidently believed that the revival which commenced in Boston is to be extended by the usual means to many towns in the vi-

In Danvers, North Parish, Mass. a revival of limited extent commenced with the death of a beneficiary of the American Education Society. The corpse was removed from Phillips Academy to Danvers, but before it was taken away an address was made to the companions of the deceased, which awakened the attention of several. This is the third or fourth instance in which the death of a youth within a few years has been the means blessed of God for promoting a revival in a literary institution.

The revival in Boston still makes a steady progress. The last united inquiring 20 have obtained hope.

In Chatham, Con., Mr. Talcot's Society, there is a revival at the present time. 25 erty. have recently been propounded to the church There is unusual attention on Martha's Vineyard, particularly at Edgartown.

In Killingly, Connecticut, 105 have recenty united with the Baptist church, 50 with pered in its pecuniary concerns, it is called the Presbyterian, and about the same number with two other churches.

We rejoice to hear that a revival of religion has taken place at Amboy, N. J. Many who have hitherto resisted the message of Grace, are anxiously inquiring. An unusual attention, we also learn, is excited towards the things of eternity, among some congregations in Baltimore.

In Lexington, Ky., and Columbia, Tenconnected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, there have been

revivals during the last year. The Eastern States have long been highly favoured with copious effusions of the friends and distinguished patrons, residing Divine Spirit. In the Southern and Western sections of the Union, either the church has not experienced so many refreshing seasons as in the Eastern, or our correspondents in those parts, have neglected to communicate accounts of them for the pleasure and encouragement of our readers. It certainly is desirable that each wing of the scale of creation, In our own "the sacramental host" should be fully acquainted with what is passing in the other. The whole body have a right to know the success of each particular band. The cause is one-the joys and sorrows should be common. The intelligence, that one soul is converted, affords great pleasure to him who forms a right estimation of its value. The regeneration of hundreds affords a pleasure proportionably greater. We have long been desirous to be able to give our readers some good account of the progress of truth thampton, New Hampshire, the and piety in the Metropolis and vicinity. which continues, has been powerful. But still we are disappointed. The moral live or thirty persons obtained hope soil is here parched and barren. A few still lt has extended from North- pray and wait for the salvation of God. But Hampton, and a few scholars in the blessing is withheld. As in many parts emy are subjects of it. This re- of New England, the saints have rememberextended from one town to the ed Boston in their supplications to the Al-If the use of means similar to those mighty, and are now seeing their prayers the neighbourhood of Boston and abundantly answered; so, in this region, we wen so successfully. There is a earnestly entreat our brethren to think of In the northern part of New Hamp- Washington in their seasons of public and there the Rev. Jonathan L. Hale is private prayer-to beseech the God of Heaven to pour out his Spirit, and renovate the brook are about 20 subjects, and hearts of high and low, rulers and ruled. reasons to believe it is extending We wish not to see the magistrates of our was in the vicinity, by the use of nation lords and primates of the church, but which are osually blessed in we ardently desire to see them in the church, meek and humble followers of the Lamb. wal has recently taken place in They, with all the earth, must eventuastle, About 30 have professed a ally bow the knee to Him who died on Cal-In darkness to light, and the ex- vary, and confess that he is worthy of wor-

The annual meeting of this society was held on the 25th of June. The annual rein the Redeemer, and others are inquiring port was read by the Rev. Mr. Sommers. A part of the evening was devoted to special prayer for the three missionaries who have

Four Missionaries have been employed by The Rev. Mr. Stinchfield, writes, (9th the Board of Directors, the past year, in vabaptized since the 23d of February. The been accomplished." "Souls have been freshed."

#### PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

The three Institutions, the Columbian College, D. C. the Seminary at Hamilton contain about 150 students, more than half In Pittsford, Orville, and Middlebury, Vt. of whom are pious, and devoted to the

Concerning the zeal and excellence of this In Southampton, Massachusetts, 200; in denomination, we are not disposed to boast. moral improvement. May the good Provi- January 1778, in the following manner," dence of God preserve them pure, and make them lasting monuments of his praise.

The proposed fund of \$10,000 at Dartmouth College for the benefit of indigent students, has been raised in Hanover and a few towns in the vicinity, by private subscription, to \$5000, and confident hopes are indulged that it will soon be filled up. The Western Education Society, N. Y. which has recently become auxiliary to the Prespoarding house near Hamilton Coilege, at which the members of the Society may pay their annual subscription in produce. This plan of paying in produce has been adopted a the year past, and in this way 20 indigent students have been boarded gratuitously. When their new building is finished, it is expected that the Society will be able to afford the same assistance to forty indigent their aid, who could not obtain money for the purpose without a sacrifice of prop-

The new fund of \$30,000 in Amherst Collegiate Institution, Mass. for which strenuous exertions have recently been made, is filled up. But while the Institution is prosto mourn the death of its valuable President. It has 100 students, 80 of whom are pious.

Our Academies contain 200 pious students-our Colleges 600, and our Theological Seminaries 300. Of these, about one tenth are Baptists.

## WATERVILLE COLLEGE.

The several Libraries to which the students of this flourishing Institution have acnessee, are revivals. In 98 congregations cess, contain about 1500 volumes, in general well selected and valuable. A very handwere imported and examined by the Rev. Dr. Prince of Salem, who pronounced them to be very superior.

> A cabinet of curiosities has been organized, and some progress made in collecting specimens of mineral productions, samples of inventions, &c. The last Boston Recorder says, "the number of students in this College is about 50, half of whom are pions.

STEPNEY (ENG.) ACADEMICAL INSTITUT TION.

Since the establishment of this Theological Seminary by the English Baptists, upwards of 60 ministers, who are now labouring in the cause of Christ in various parts of the kingdom, have there received a liberal education. The last Annual Report sayshostility to the academical instruction of pious young men intended for the ministry, is gradually and effectually falling away."

## INFIRM MINISTERS.

A society was instituted at Bath, (Eng.) for the relief of aged and infirm Baptist ministers. Collections are made once a year in most of the Baptist churches in aid of its funds. Its funded property amounts to £1900; and in the first three years has afforded assistance to aged and infirm ministers to the amount of £459.

## POPE CLEMENT VI.

This man was accustomed to receive letters addressed in the following manner:

"To the Sovereign Pontiff and Grand Viar of Jesus Christ, who with one hand pens the gates of Heaven, and with the her shuts those of hell."

He altered the grand jubilee for general ndulgences from a hundred, to fifty years. in the bull which he issued to announce this larrived here on Wednesday last

In Sanbornton, there has been of late a NEW-YORK BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, change, he has this clause-" The Sovereign Pontiff, in virtue of the authority he holds from the apostles, renews the souls of those who receive this indulgence to the same state they were in after baptism; and he orders the angels to introduce them immediately to paradise, without obliging them on their way thither to pass through Purgatory."

At the first Jubilee under his pontificate, more than one million strangers visited Rome to receive this plenary absolution The inhabitants of Rome, says Villani, were exorbitant in their impositions upon these strangers; and used such frauds and monopolies, that, joined to the fatigue and heat, caused a great mortality. And Meyer, another historian of that age, assures us, that, of all these pilgrims, not a tenth part ever returned to their habitations:

#### DR. SCOTT.

This eminent clergyman, in the former part of his life, was exceedingly fond of cards. Ill success, however, on one occasion checked his propensity to gaming, and he lost all relish for the diversion. After he assumed the clerical character, he never omitted worship in his family at the proper hours, and usually proposed it in his visits. He occasionally joined after this in a game of cards, fearing that too great preciseness Norwich, 80; in Easthampton, 100; in Nay, rather, it becomes us, when compared might prejudice his neighbours. He was of Montgomery, 40; in Northampton, between with other classes of Christians, to regret the opinion that there was no harm in the practice, though it seemed a frivolous mebered as hopeful subjects of grace, and it is nevolence, and repent that we have done thod of spending time. "I felt," says he, stated that these revivals have not subsided. no more. But truly, we hail the rising "that it was a very awkward transition to In Westfield, Hadley, and Amherst, there prospects of these Institutions with gladness remove the card table, and introduce the of heart. They certainly foretoken glori- Bible and family worship. My fetters were, ous results in the march of intellectual and however, broken effectually, and at once, in

"Being on a visit to one of my parishioners at Ravenstone, I walked out after dinner, as was my common practice on such occasions, to visit some of my poor people when one of them (the first person, as far as I know, to whom my ministry had been made decidedly useful,) said to me, 'I have something which I wish to say to you, but I am afraid you may be offended.' I anhoped I should not. She then said, 'You presented to the Columbian College. know A. B.; he has lately appeared attended to the Columbian College. byterian Education Society, is building a tive to religion, and has spoken to me concerning the Sacrament; but last night, he, with C. D. and some others, met to keep Christmas; and they played at cards, drank too much, and in the end quarrelled, and raised a sort of riot. And when I remonstrated with him on his conduct, as inconsistent with his professed attention to in cards: Mr. Scott plays at cards!'-This smote me to the heart. I saw that, if I played at cards, however soberly and quietly, students. Much, in this way, has been the people would be encouraged by my any for the last six weeks. Among the Hamilton Institution. This method enawould eat no flesh while the world stood, of the Columbian College.

Free Will Baptists, in Haverhill, more than bles many benevolent persons to lend it would be inexcessible in the columbian college. such a stumbling block in the way of my parishioners, in a matter certainly neither needful nor expedient. So far from being offended at the hint thus given me, I felt very thankful to my faithful monitor, and promised her that she should never have very evening I related the whole matter to the company, and declared my fixed resolution never to play at cards again. I expected that I should be harassed with solicita-tions; but I was never asked to play afterward. Let me, therefore, from my own experience, as well as from the reason of the case, urge persons from their first entrance upon a religious course, when asked to do any thing which they disapprove, fairly to state their disapprobation as a point of conthose in whom there is no guile, but it is also by far the most prudent proceeding. If they assign reasons drawn only from local and temporary circumstances, when those circumstances are changed, they will be pressed some and valuable Philosophical Apparatus again and again with redoubled earnestness; has been recently procured and presented whereas, if they once fairly declare their re-to the College, by one of its most particular fusal to be the result of deliberate considerafriends and distinguished patrons, residing prevailing upon them will be given up, and in Massachusetts. Nearly all its articles they will save themselves great trouble and

danger. "Let me also observe, that the minister, who would not have his people give into such worldly conformity as he disapproves, must keep at a considerable distance from it himself. If he walk near the brink, others will fall down the precipice. When I first attended seriously to religion, I used sometimes, when I had a journey to perform on the next day, to ride a stage in the evening, after the services of the Sabbath; and I trust my time on horseback was not spent unprofitably. But I soon found that this furnished an excuse to some of my parish-ioners, for employing a considerable part of the Lord's-day in journies of business or convenience. I need scarcely add, that I immediately abandoned the practice, on the same ground on which I resolved never more to play at cards, even before I thought so unfavourably of them as I now do."

A new religious paper, entitled the Gospel Palladium, has been established in Warren, R. L.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY IN BENGALEE. A version of this work, by Raboo Ram Comol Sen and the late Mr. Felix Carey, is now in a course of publication at Cal-

Professor Woods, of the Columbian Colege, D. C. attended the anniversary meetng of the Bedfordshire Missionary Society (Eng.) on the 25th of March, and preached

Mr. Gallatin, our late minister to France, and his son, Mr. James Gallatin, arrived in this city on Wednesday last. It is under stood that Mr. Gallatin intends to reside on his estate in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Governor Miller, of Arkansas Territory

COLUMBIAN COLUECE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Columbian College; on the 3d instant, they received intelligence from the Librarian of said College, that the following books have been received as donations, within a few months past, and have not been publicly acknowledged by the Board.

Presented by Deacon M. Newman, Ando: ver, Massachusette.

Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind; 3 vols: 8vo.; Brown on Cause and Effect; 1 vol. 8vo.

By Samuel F. Bradford, Philadelphia. Neale's vilstory of the Puritans, 5 vols: 3vo.; Watson's Philip 2d & 3d, 2 vols. 8vo. Romeyn's Sermons, 2 vols 8vo.; Bonnycastle's Spanish America, 1 vol. 8vo.

By the Author. Ewell's Medical Companion, 1 vol. 8vo. By the Rev. Joseph Maylin; Philadelphia. Josephus' Works, 1 vol. fol.

By the Author: Morse's New Geography, 1 vol. 8vo. - Atlas

By Thomas Day, Hartford, Connecticut; Tracy's Commentary on Montesquieu: United States and Great Britain, Walsh's American Register, 2 vols. boards; Cooper's Homer, 4 vols. boards; Fitzosborne's Letters, Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. boards; Justin Delphini, Brown's History of Missions, 2 vols. boards; Neef on Education, Neef on Teaching, Stewart's Philosophy, Brande's Chemistry, Say's Political Economy, 2 vols. boards; Malthus' do: do: do. Allen's American Revolution, 2 vols.; Howard's Greek Vocabulary, 12 copies; Conversations on Chemistry, 2 copies; Sumner's Botany, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 3 vols; Dobson's Petrarch, calf gilt; Frazier's Key to Prophecy, Smith's Moral Sentiments, Cæsar Delphini, 4 copies; Hobhouse's Albania, 2 vols. and Atlas; Hamilton on Nattional Debt, Harlett's Lectures on Comic Writers, Illustrations of Childe Harold.

On which the following resolution was ordered to be communicated by the Secretay, to each of the above-mentioned donors.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the several persons above swered, that I could not promise, but I named, for the valuable books by them At another meeting, July 15, 1823:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be respectfully presented to the Rev. William Rogers, D. D. of Philadelphia, for the renewed expression of his friendship, in pretenting to this College, in addition to his former donation,\* the valuable Lectures of religion, his answer was, there is no harm Philip Doddridge; D. D. in a quarto volume : and that the Secretary be instructed to assure him of the high consideration, with which his good will, thus happily expressmeeting was more full and interesting than contributed in favour of students in the example to go further; and, if St. Paul ed, is regarded by the Board of Trustees

"History of the English Baptists from the Reformation to the beginning of the reign of George I." 4 vols.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Joseph" and "H" are under consideraoccasion to repeat the admonition. That tion. The lines by "Idem" are, undoubtedly, the effus ons of a good heart, but are evidently too deficient in measure and poetic taste to claim insertion. The "Suggestions" of "a Subscriber" are such as we ever feel a pleasure to comply with. It cannot, however, be expected that we shall publish accounts of revivals, unless our correspondents or others supply us with such intelligence. We, to-day, give our readers inscience. For not only is this most becoming formation of several revivals which must be truly grateful to every one who wisher well to Zion.

## NEW BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.

The new meeting-house erected by the Second Baptist Church, of Washington City, on the lot adjoining the Masonic Lodge, near the Navy Yard, will be opened for Divine worship, on Lord's-day, the 27th instant. The services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Throughout the day collections will be taken to assist in defraying the expense of the building.

## MARRIED,

On the 17th inst, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cornick, Mr. WILLIAM PRESTON, to Miss MARY Fown, both of this city. On the same day, by the same, Mr. PURNER TATION, to Miss Rurn Warrmonk, of the same

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Core mick, Mr. ROBERT FRY, to Miss ELLES BUCK-

LEY, both of this city. On Tuesnay evening last, by the Rev. Mr.

Post, Mr. James Fowler, to Miss Man'r M'Cautar, both of this city.

## DIED,

On Monday morning, the 21st inst. after an illness of about 24 hours, ALEXANDER PORTER, son of William Brown, Esq. aged 2 years and

In India, Rev. HERRY LLOYD LOBING, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Calcutta, aged 38. He was volution, sustained the office of High Sheriff

## Public Examination.

PARENTS, guardians, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend the public examination of John M'Leod's pupils, at the Central Academy, on Monada de least mence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue two days successively, The distribution of premiums, and reading of characters, will commence on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Carusi's Assembly

#### Boctry.

Bishop Horne, in his commentary on the 122d Psalm, introduces the following verses with these remarks :- " Theodore Zuinger, of whom some account may be found in Thuanus, when he lay on his death-bed, took his leave of the world, in a paraphrase on the foregoing psalm."
(The bishop in the first edition of his commentary, had not seen the original (Latin) but it is continues he] "one may venture, I believe, to which is so excellent, that I must beg leave to sion, published in 1765. It may serve as a finished specimen of the noble and exalted use, which a Christian may and ought to make of the Psalms of David.

What joy, while thus I view the day, That warns my thirsting soul away, What transports fill my breast! For, lo, my great Redeemer's power Unfolds the everlasting door, And leads me to his rest.

The festal morn, my God, is come, That calls me to the hallow'd dome, Thy presence to adore; My feet the summons shall attend, With willing steps thy courts ascend, And tread th' etherial floor.

E'en now to my expecting eyes The heav'n-built towers of Salem rise : E'en now, with glad survey, I view her mansions, that contain Th' angelic forms, an awful train, And shine with cloudless day.

Hither, from earth's remotest end, Lo, the redeem'd of God ascend, Their tribute hither bring : Here, crown'd with everlasting joy, In hymns of praise their tongues employ And hail th' immortal King :

Great Salem's King; who bids each state On her decrees dependent wait; In her, ere time begun, High on eternal base uprear'd, His hands the regal seat prepar'd For Jesse's favour'd son.

Mother of Cities! o'er thy head See peace, with healing wings outspread, Delighted fixed her stay; How blest, who calls himself thy friend ! Success his labours shall attend, And safety guard his way.

Thy walls, remote from hostile fear, Nor the loud voice of tumult hear, Nor war's wild wastes deplore; There smiling plenty takes her stand, And in thy courts with lavish hand, Has pour'd forth all her store.

Let me, blest seat, my name behold Among thy citizens enroll'd, In thee for ever dwell:

My sole companion and my friend, And Faith and Hope farewell!

## Miscellany.

From the National Intelligeneer.

From the Journal of a Traveller along and through the Great Western Lakes and down the Illinois River, in the months of July, August, and September, 1822: to a friend.

Sta: In travelling from Albany to Buffa-lo, a man may have his choice, daily, for a considerable part of the way, to go by stage, or in the canal boats drawn by horses at the rate of about 100 miles in 24 hours. As the latter conveyance furnishes nearly the same facilities and comforts as steam-boats, a visiter would hardly consent to lose the gratification afforded by this novelty through the fine country bordering on the canal. By it, he will be presented with the various and immense resources which are beginning to open from it, which will dispel any doubts he may have entertained with respect to the practicability and use of similar undertakings. It cannot fail to elevate his feelings above every low and vulgar prejudice against them, and to enlist them in their favour wherever they are about to be under-

were the first two packet boats built for the world, was descended from an ancient passengers. They are 75 feet long and 13 family in Lincolnshire, where he was born broad, and are drawn by two horses each, in the year 1642. His powers of mind Darkness. The names of those in the garb age," with much shouting and noise; after which are changed every 8 miles, and require about two minutes for it. They are etrating. Fontenelle says of him, 'that in geared at the end of a tow line of about 120 learning mathematics he did not study Eufeet long. These boats draw eight inches of water. They meet their appointments so ple, and unworthy of taking up his time. precisely, that they scarcely ever vary but a few minutes, and never an hour. It is said him; a cast of his eye on the contents of each of these packets, with the furniture, the theorems of that great mathematician, cost \$ 1,500. The boats of largest size for seemed to be sufficient to make him material. freight have carried 400 barrels of pork and of them.' Several of his works mark a potash. Boats of all sizes and descriptions are constantly met and passed, loaded with various articles of produce and goods. In the night, blazing lights and lanterns in the midst of forests, and the sound of trumpets and other musical instruments, give sublimity also greatly favoured by queen Anne, and to the scene, and delight the traveller. From by George the first. The princess of Utiea to Jordan, 87 miles, the whole charge Wales, alterwards queen-consort of Engfor passage and living is 83, 75.

In first laying out the canal, different Commissioners set out from the same place, Home, and in running different routes 45 miles, differed in their results only 14 inches. The great level of 69 miles begins about 8 miles below Utica, and runs to within one ameextant, begins near Rochester. There will be nearly 50 locks between Albany and Utica, and about the same number between the latter place and Buffelo and South for the latter place and Buffelo Utica, and about the same number between the latter place and Buffalo, each 90 feet long, which are filled by letting the water in by puddle gates, and it requires about 8 minutes to pass each. At Utica, the current of the canal is about 30 feet per minute. In making the excavation, from 4 to 7 cents is optic lectures, (in which he had been rent of the canal is about 30 feet per minute. In making the excavation, from 4 to 7 cents the square yard was given, where it was not attended with uncommon expense and difficulty, both for digging and carrying away the dirt to the banks. It has generally been let out in sections of half a mile. The amiable quality of modesty stands thunder, thus spoke—"I am Abaddon, the

In 1821, great progress was made in the excavation of those parts deemed the most difficult, by the introduction of a new mode of blowing up rocks, called "sand blasts." This was done by clearing out all the dirt and rubbish from the fissures of the rocks, found in a note in subsequent editions; but where the greatest discharge was made, it say, that it has lost nothing in a translation of der. So tremendous was the shock, and so it by the late learned and pious Mr. Merrick, great the execution, that the persons who true schismatics, in his opinion, were the present it to the reader. Some of the lines apparently for the space of a quarter of an are retained in his more literal poetical ver acre and by its concussion shock the builds. be lowered by blasting to admit the discharge of water from the mills and water- Christ. works. Steam boats come from any part of Lake Ontario to within 3 miles of Rochester, which is 7 miles from its mouth; and it is said to be in contemplation to build one to navigate the Genessee, 60 miles above and to within 30 miles of its source. But the most stupendous part of the whole

work, is the excavation now going on at Lock-port. This is is breaking through the great barrier that makes the Niagara Falls, which is 66 miles from Rochester, and 18 N.E. in a straight direction from the Falls. It is to be done 23 miles in length, through a solid rock, 40 feet wide, from the top to within 10 feet of the bottom, where it is to be left 10 feet wide for a tow path, with an average depth of 27 feet. The main body of this rock is gray lime stone, intermixed with shells and various petrifactions. At this place there are to be five pair of combined locks, which are to rise 60 feet in a distance of 450, for boats to pass and repass at the same time.

It was calculated there would be at least 2,000 men employed on this spot the present season. The rock borers, stone-cutters, porters, teamsters, &c. &c. give a very imposing air of life and energy to the business nere. The discovery of the hydraulic lime on and near this canal, in various parts of the country, just at a time it was wanted, has proved of incalculable use in the construction of it. The locks, walls, aqueducts, &c. are so cemented and consolidated by it as not only to defy the effects of time and water on it, but to be improved by them. It is found in immense quantities, and calculated to be a great article of export.

Indications of water lime quarries, are: 1st. A layer of irregular stones of various thicknesses, beneath a stratum of gray and one of blue lime, and then separated in places by flakes of earth.

2d. Then in regular strata so clearly combined as to appear but one body, yet easily separated into flakes, 4, 5, and 6 inches in thickness.

3d. Beneath the last are said to be other rotations of blue and water lime, not so good as the first.

4th. The last is a stratum of water lime about four feet thick, of a light colour, bordering on yellow.

As yet, it accompanies, and is found in the neighbourhood of gypsum. The best ture, method of burning it, is, very severely for "A about 10 or 12 hours, after being well dried, or till it will stop ringing. It is then to be pulverized or ground fine in a mill prepared for the purpose. Three or four hundred bushels are ground in a day, at two cents a bushel. It will not slack in water. For proof of its goodness, a cake is made like a cracker and soaked, and it will not give. Two parts of lime must be mixed with one of fine and clear sand. When genuine, it is of a buff colour, and when fit for use, if well wrought, as pliable as putty. By analysis,

Carbonic Acid	35 5
Lime	25
Silex	15.5
Alumine	16.5
Water	5.3
Oxyd of Iron	2.2
	100.00

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Sir Isaac Newton, the celebrated English philosopher and mathematician, and one of The Montezuma and the Oneida Chief the greatest geniuses that ever appeared in were wonderfully comprehensive and penseemed to be sufficient to make him master profundity of thought and reflection that has astonished the most learned men. He was highly esteemed by the University of Cambridge; and was twice chosen to represent that place in parliament. He was land, who had a turn for philosophical inquiries, used frequently to propose ques-tions to him: This princess had a great regard for him; and often declared, that she thought herself happy to live at the same time that he did, and to have the pleasure and advantage of his conversation.

to the undertakers, and, when dissatisfied, they are paid off and dismissed, without exacting damages.

Very conspicuous in the character of this first born of Death—ye are my prey; open thou abyss to receive them." As he thus spoke, either of himself or others, in such spoke, they sunk, and the waves closed over spoke, either of himself or others, in such their heads. The storm was turned into a manner as to give the most malicious censpoke, either of himself or others, in such a manner as to give the most malicious censurers the least occasion even to suspect him of vanity. He was candid and affable; and he did not assume any airs of superiority over those with whom he associated. He never thought either his merit, or his when practicable, and replenishing with powder, on the top of which loose sand was thrown and rammed down. In one instance, where the greatest discharge was made, it was said the charge was 175 pounds of powders. Though he was firmly attached to the was said the charge was 175 pounds of powders. judged of men by their conduct: and the described it to me, said it burst the earth vicious and the wicked. This liberality of acre, and by its concussion shook the build- religion; for he was thoroughly persuaded ings at the Little Falls. In one instance, a of the truth of Revelation; and amidst a rock, supposed to weigh near 500 pounds, great variety of books which he had con-was hurled so far from the place of its explosion, that, in its descent, it fell on the top best, and studied with the greatest applicaof a dwelling house and broke through two floors. The completion of the canal at the Little Falls has been attended with great cerning the frame and system of the Uniexpense. The aqueduct across the Genverse, were applied by him to demonstrate essee river at Rochester, 660 feet, will be an the being of a God, and to illustrate his interesting object. There will be six piers, power and wisdom. He also wrote an ex-10 by 25 feet, and the span of the arches 50 cellent discourse to prove that the remark-feet. The other part on the west side is to able prophecy of Daniel's weeks, was an be arched from the solid rock, which is to express prediction of the coming of the Messiah, and that it was fulfilled in Jesus

The testimony of the pious and learned Dr. Doddridge, to the most interesting part of this great man's character, cannot be omitted on the present occasion. 'According to the best information,' says he, 'whether public or private, I could ever obtain, his firm faith in the Divine revelation discovered itself in the most genuine fruits of substantial virtue and piety; and consequently gives us the justest reason to conclude, that he is now rejoicing in the happy effects of it, infinitely more than in all the applause which his philosophical works have procured, though they have commanded a fame lasting as the world.'
He departed this life in the eighty-fifth

ear of his age; and, in his principles and conduct through life, has left a strong and comfortable evidence, that the highest intellectual powers harmonize with religion and virtue; and that there is nothing in Christianity but what will abide the scrutiny of the soundest and most enlarged understanding.

How great and satisfactory a confirmation is it to the sincere, humble Christian and what an insurmountable barrier does it present to the infidel, to perceive, in the ist of Christian believers, the exalted and venerable names of Bacon, Boyle, Locke, Newton, Addison and Littleton! men who must be acknowledged to be ornaments of human nature, when we consider the wide compass of their abilities, the great extent of their learning and knowledge, and the piety, integrity, and beneficence of their lives. These eminent characters firmly adhered to the belief of Christianity, after the most diligent and exact researches into the life of its founder, the authenticity of its records, the completion of its prophecies, the sublimity of its doctrines, the purity of its precepts, and the arguments of its adversaries.

HUMAN LIFE.

The following admirable allegory, is so exquisitely conducted, so beautifully descriptive of Human Life, its dangers and temptations, and the necessity of religior for our guide, that, with the exception of a rival in this department of English litera-

"A few mornings ago, as I was taking my walk upon an eminence, which commands a view of the Forth, with the vessels sailing along, I sat down, and, taking out my Latin Bible, opened, by accident, at a place in the book of Job, ix. 25. "Now my days are passed away as the swift ships." Shutting the book, I fell musing on this affecting comparison. Whether the following happened to me in a dream, or waking reverie cannot tell: but I fancied myself on the bank of a river, or sea, the opposite side of which was hid from view, being involved in clouds and mist. On the shore stood a multitude, which no man could number, waiting in passengers, and several persons going about in the garb of pilots, offering their services. Being ignorant, and curious to those people are bound for Eternity, that Land of Glory, the other the Kingdom of of pilots, are Religion, Virtue, Pleasure. They who are so wise as to choose Religion for their guide, have a safe, though frequently a rough passage; they are, at last, landed in the happy climes, where sighing and sorrow for ever fly away; they likewise have secondary director, Virtue; but there is tions of the whole assembly. spurious Virtue, who pretends to govern himself, but the wretches who trust to him, as well as those who have Pleasure for their pilot, are either shipwrecked or cast away on the Kingdom of Darkness. But the vessel in which you must embark

approaches; -you must begone; remember what depends on your conduct." No sooner had he left me, than I found myself surrounded by those pilots I mentioned be-fore;—immediately I forgot all that the old man had said to me, and, seduced by the fair promises of Fleasure, chose him for my director; we weighed anchor with a fair gale, the sky serene, the sea calm; innumerable little isles lifted their green head around us, covered with trees in full blos som; dissolved in stupid mirth we were carried on, regardless of the hast—of the future unmindful. On a sudden the sky was darkened, the winds roared, the sea rayed, red rose the sand from the bottom of the deep—the angel of the waters lifted up his voice. At that instant a strong ship passed by; I saw Religion at the helm; "Come out from among them," he cried. I and a few others threw ourselves into his ship. The wretches we now left were tossed on

calm, and we heard a voice saying, "Fear iol, for I am with you; -when you pass through the waters they shall not overflow you." Our hearts were filled with joy; I was engaged in discourse with one of my new companions, when one from the top of the mast cried, "Courage, my friends, I see the fair haven, the land that is yet afar off." I started and awaked.

From Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains. TORTURE OF THE MINNETAREE INDIANS.

Annually, in the month of July, the Min netarees celebrate their great medicine dance, or dance of penitence, which may well be compared with the currackpoojah, or the expiatory tortures of the Hindoos, so often exhibited at Calcutta. On this occasion a considerable quantity of food is prepared, which is well cooked, and served up in their best manner. The devotees then dance and sing to their music at intervals, for three or four days together, in full view of the victuals, without attempting to taste them. But they do not, even at this time, forego their accustomed hospitality; and if a stranger enter, he is invited to eat, though no one partakes with him. On the third or fourth day, the severer expiatory tortures commence, to which the preceding ceremonies were but preludes. An indivi-dual presents himself before one of the officiating magi, crying and lamenting, and requests him to cut a fillet of skin from his arm, which he extends for that purpose. The devout operator thrusts a sharp instrument through the skin near the wrist, then introduces the knife, and cuts out a piece of the required length, sometimes extending the excision entirely to the shoulder. Another will request bands of skin to be cut from his arm. A third will have his breast flayed, so as to represent a full moon or crescent. A fourth submits to the removal of concentric arcs of skin from his breast. A fifth prays the operator to remove small fore, that those who may bieces of skin from various indicated parts should forward their lists as 800n at a of his body; for this purpose an iron bodkin to R. R. GURLEY, Agent of the is thrust through the skin, and the piece is Georgetown, District of Columbia cut off by passing the knife under the instrument.

"Various are the forms of suffering which they inflict upon themselves. An individual requests the operator to pierce a hole through the skin of each of his shoulders, and after passing a long cord through each of these holes, he repairs to a golgotha, at some distance from the village, and selects one of the bison skulls collected there. To the chosen cranium, he affixes the ends of of the President of the United Street his cords, and drags it in this painful man- in three miles of the Capitol-bis is ner to the lodge, around which he must go with his burden, before he can be released from it. No one is permitted to assist him, neither dares he to put his own hands to the cords to alleviate his sufferings. If it should so happen that the horns of the cranium get hooked under a root or other obstacle, he must extricate it in the best manner he can, by pulling different ways, but he must not touch the rope or the head, with his hands, or in any respect attempt to relieve the painful strain upon his wounds, until his complete task is performed.

"Some of the penitents have arrows thrust through various muscular parts of their bodies, as through the skin and superficial muscles of the arm, breast, and back.

"Another Minnetaree, in compliance with a vow he had made, caused a hole to one or two pieces, it has, probably, scarce be perforated through the muscles of each shoulder; through these holes cords were assed, which were at the opposite ends atached by way of a bridle to a horse, that had been penned up three or four days without food or water. In this manner he had led the horse to the margin of the river. The horse of course, endeavoured to drink, but it was the province of the Indian to preent him, and that only by straining at the cor'ls with the muscles of the shoulder without resorting to the assistance of his hands. And notwithstanding all the exertions of the horse to drink, his master succeeded in preventing him, and returned with him to his odge, having accomplished his painful

"A devotee caused two stout arrows to be ing passage. I saw a great many ships tak- passed through the muscles of his breast, one on each side near the mammæ. To these arrows, cords were attached, the op-posite ends of which were affixed to the upknow what all these things meant, I applied per part of a post, which had been firmly to a grave old man who stood by, giving instructions to the departing passengers. His He then threw himself backward, into an name, I remember, was the Genius of Hu- oblique position, his back within about two man Life. "My son," said he, "you stand feet of the soil, so as to depend with the on the banks of the stream of Time; all greater portion of his weight by the cords. In this situation of excruciating agony, he undiscovered country from which no travel- continued to chant and to keep time to the ler returns. The country is very large, and music of the gong, until, from long absti-divided into two parts: The one called the nence and suffering he fainted. The bystanders then cried out, "Courage, coura short interval of insensibility he revived. and proceeded with his self-inflicted tortures as before, until nature being completely exhausted, he again relapsed into insensibility, upon which he was loosed from the cords, and carried off amidst the acclama-

> SEND THE GOSPEL TO THE HEATHEN. Wherever Christianity has spread its nild and benignant light, there the waste wilderness of life has bloomed as the paradise of God, the nations of the earth have become purified and exalted in all their moral and intellectual faculties; they have been freed from the fetters of political, so-cial, and domestic slavery; they have more advanced in skill and knowledge, have been more deeply versed in science, more accom-plished in literature, more alive to industry and enterprise, more refined in all social in-tercourse, more adorned with every nobla-virtue and every polished grace, more benevolent to man, more devoted to God.

Wherever Christianity has prevailed in its purity, and precisely in proportion to the evangelism of its doctrine; setting forth the fall of man from his primeval innocence; the original and natural depravity of the human heart; the necessity of conversion, or spiritual regeneration; the justification by faith in Christ, as the sole author and finisher of salvation;—the sanctification of the human spirit by the Holy Ghost;—the Godhead of the three Division need of the three Divine persons in one mys-need of the three Divine persons in one mys-terious Trinity; have individual purity of morals, and national prosperity and happiAdvertisements

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPT of the American Colonia A MONTHLY PERIODICAL W

TO BE RETITIES THE OF African Repository & Cal Journal.

THE deep and increasing felt in many parts of the subject of the efforts to Col People of Colour of the United S African coast, has induced the Bo gers of the Colonization Society the establishment of a periodical shall furnish the public with account tion concerning the plans and pr their Institution; give a minute operations, and of the condit of the Colony; communicate any teresting intelligence which may relating to the Geography, Natural Manners and Customs of Africa; into its pages such essays as may be calculated to advance the interests ony, or the cause of African well as select passages from au already written on this subject; at extracts from the Reports of such in sociations as are making exertion the Slave Trade, or relieve the Africa

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payable on the delivery of the such me III. Those who shall become respon six copies, shall receive a seventh gui IV. The work will be com the number of subscribers shall be to justify it. It is earnestly reque

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chartered by an Act of Con nized by the President, and Heads of B. ments of the National Government, and guished citizens through the country on a healthy and delightful emmence the City of Washington, norm of the presents an encouraging prospect of iterary character, and extensive useful

The Trustees ardently hope that it umbian College will be found all that ou valuable in a national University. have young gentlemen been receive and, within the circle of the arst pears on tions, upwards of sixty names bare been rolled on the lists of students.

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adopted by the meeting of Magsints, is at the City Hall on the 28th of May later tive to the course of proceedings under the of Congress, passed March 1, 1823, on "An act to extend the jurisdiction of the tices of the Peace in the recovery of dela the District of Columbia.

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CULAR LETTER OF TIST ASSOCIATION Brethren, brough the indulger

t our national troub ed by us, as an apolo our religious privileg ce shall grant us the u opportunity to attend id a good season, and en made joyful and than rayer. Several of ou pleasing additions to ss their delight in ro ter live in love and pea

The subject appointed of a subject, in which Christian brethren, e

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is now invited.